

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 16

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. J. MAC DONELL,
Minister.
HENRY CADOGAN,
Secretary of Legation.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42, Rua do
Ouro.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelho da Velha. Divine
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Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
No. 6, Rua Humayth.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira,
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteiro.
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:30
a. m. Sundays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching
7:30 p. m., Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m., Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Cárrea, 11.
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where and when required.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
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p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7:30 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7:30
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel N. 90.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express (Upward), leaves
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:24 a. m.; Entre
Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m.; Lafayette (Queluz) 5:00 p. m.;
Porto Novo (branch from Barra) 11:23 a. m.; Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 12:13 p. m.; São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6
p. m. Downward leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 7:30 a. m.;
Porto Novo 10:45 a. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55
p. m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano; Rio
dos Flores line at Concomia; União Mineira line at Ser-
ria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São
Leopoldo line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5:30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:55 a. m.
arriving at Barra 3:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m.,
the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraí.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant' Anna)
7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:00. Cadeiro (11 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:00 and Macaé 2:05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaé 8:15, Cadeiro 9:10 and Nova
Friburgo 11:20 a. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant' Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Conde
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m., on Sundays and holidays,
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m., on week days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapique Mar at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Ret. train, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, 3 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:13
p. m., week days only.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-
picio, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Beneditinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 75. Office Rua do
Rio, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calveta—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Principe de Marq. No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edja; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Marq., No. 49, from 1 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 129 Rua de S.
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Espiridade Liza Liza Co.
of N. York.

Firm Changes.

The firm of Pacheco & Hill, of this city,
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Hill, John H. de C. Bellamy and William
T. Gepp hereby announce that they have
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under the style of John H. Bellamy & Co., as
the successors of the said firm of Pacheco
& Hill, whose assets and liabilities they
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John H. Bellamy & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st June, 1886.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1886.

THE sessions of the General Assembly since our last report show a little more activity, but a large part of the time is still occupied with election disputes and political discussions. In the Chamber, Deputies Franklin Doria and Parangatu have been unseated in favor of conservative contestants, and on grounds not at all conclusive. The Goyaz contest, so fatal in character and disgraceful in all its bearings, has continued to occupy much attention, but the government disclaims all responsibility in that and all other contests. On the 26th the budget committee confessed that the budget for next year could not be carried through before the 30th June, and asked, therefore, that the budget provisions for the current year (which are themselves extensions of at least two preceding years) be extended to cover the first four months of next year. This is a confession of weakness which the conservatives ought not to have made at the very outset. There has been much complaint in regard to the inability of the liberals to enact proper budget laws; if now the conservatives confess themselves unable to do any better, what is to be the result? In the present financial disorganization of the empire, something decisive and efficacious must be done to infuse order into affairs, or serious consequences must inevitably follow. If the government were to insist that a certain number of hours should be devoted each day to the budget and kindred measures, something might be done; but as long as the sessions are filled with political rhetoric the real work will be put off to the last. The evil is a serious one and should be dealt with at once. In the Senate some progress has been made in the municipal elections bill, which of course has given occasion for ministerial explanations and political discussions of a varied nature. Its chief results have been the admissions that the Saraiva electoral reform has proved a failure, and that the last ministerial change was in part due to a lack of understanding between the liberals and conservatives over the Saraiva emancipation bill, in which it is intimated that the Emperor did not inform the liberal premier of the promised support of his opponents in the Senate. The chief event, however, was the introduction by Senator Dantas, on the 1st instant, of a bill for the abolition of slavery in five years, which has been referred to an extreme pro-slavery committee.

THERE was a curious revelation during the Senate debate of the 29th which admirably illustrates one of the peculiar phases of the system employed in governing Brazil. In discussing the last ministerial change, which brought the conservatives into power, the prime minister referred to the difficulties encountered in carrying out the emancipation policy of his predecessor, Senator Saraiva, and stated that he had declared positively to the Emperor, during the negotiations preceding the cabinet change, that the conservatives would vote for the Saraiva bill. Of this offer he thought the late prime minister could not be ignorant; but to the surprise of the house Senator Saraiva declared that he knew nothing about it! It would appear, therefore, that an offer of support from the conservative leader was not communicated to the liberal cabinet, for which reason it went out of power. Probably there is nothing unusual in this in the system thus far followed, but it is clear that it is far from being in harmony with the representative system under which the country is supposed to be governed. If cabinet negotiations can only be carried on through the Emperor, and if His Majesty consults only his own judgment and pleasure in the matter, then the government is really personal, not representative. It is a matter of record that cabinet changes have thus far occurred almost wholly upon the personal initiative of the Emperor, and not upon any change of political sentiment in the country. Whether such a system is best is a matter of opinion, but it is certainly not a representative system in the common acceptance of the word. In our opinion, it has not been altogether conducive to the development of ministerial responsibility and a high grade of statesmanship.

THE debate in the Senate on the 29th ultimo on the bill regulating the election of aldermen and justices of the peace, brings to light some opinions on the law of electoral reform which deserve more than passing attention, for it was nothing less than a confession of its failure. Even the author of that law, ex-Premier Saraiva, admits that it has failed to secure the ends desired, that abuses have arisen which it is powerless to prevent or restrain, and that still further legislation is required before the elections of this country can be considered free from existing abuses. Senator Saraiva, however, is not an advocate of universal suffrage, nor even of suffrage with an educational qualification; he admits that his property qualification has not worked properly, but this he ascribes to the lack of common sense in its application rather than to the complications and peculiar difficulties attending such a measure in Brazil. He admits that there have been abuses in qualifying as voters, but dismisses the matter with the question: "What harm can result from the admission of one, two, three, four, six, or ten thousand such voters?" The question therefore is material, not moral; and the demoralizing consequences are wholly ignored. One of the great evils of this political corruption and irresponsibility was very truthfully characterized by him in the course of his speech, in the following words: "It is a painful truth—that neither the conservative, nor the liberal party are capable of respecting the sacred rights of their adversaries." And the facts prove this statement true in every particular. In the elections, false qualifications are used to procure voters, force and tricks are employed to prevent one or the other party from casting its vote, bloody fights frequently occur, ballot boxes are carried off, or are tampered with, official influence is freely used to control elections, and then, last but not least, the Chamber

of Deputies exercises the privilege of reviewing the election and giving the seat to whichever candidate it pleases. Already in this session several such cases have transpired, and elected members have been unseated on technicalities in order that their seats may be given to the conservative contestants. In one case, a liberal member is thrown out on the ground that a large number of illegal voters are registered in his district, though two elections have been held since the registry and the district is still competent to cast its vote for any other purpose. With such action in the supreme legislative body of the country, supplemented with universal indifference and apathy on the part of the people, one is amply justified in asking the question: Are representative institutions adapted to the people and conditions of political life in Brazil?

THERE was a genuine surprise in the Senate on the 1st instant when ex-Premier Dantas, in behalf of himself and nine others, introduced a bill for the unconditional abolition of slavery at the expiration of five years from its adoption. And not the least surprising part of the event was the names signed to the bill, among whom are some not thus far suspected of abolition sentiments. Rio Grande's three senators are a unit in this matter, and Rio de Janeiro's long silent liberal senator, Octaviano, commits himself unequivocally to the measure. Not less surprising is the absence of such names as those of Christiano Ottoni and Alfonso Celso, both of whom have declared in favor of a more liberal and effective emancipation policy, and both of whom may be counted upon to support this measure. The friends of the Saraiva-Cotegipe amnesty of last year have probably been congratulating themselves that the fullest aspirations of the country have been satisfied, and that no further agitation for abolition might be expected for some time to come. And to make assurance doubly sure, they took good care that the abolition element should be very slenderly represented in the new Chamber. They are now probably undeceived, for the new Senate measure is the cleanest and most clearly cut bill thus far introduced, and is designed to bring the question to issue upon its merits. It simply declares all slaves free at the end of five years, the extinction of the apprenticeship of free-born children of slave mothers at the same time, and the diversion of the 5% surtax to the general revenue of the state. There are no compromises, no checks, no counterbalances, no indemnifications, no complications of any kind. There are to be no more deceptions, no more subterfuges, no more evasions. Slavery is to be absolutely abolished at a fixed date, let come what will. For our own part we should prefer to see the abolition made immediate and unconditional, as the evil will then be at an end, and with no more injury to the country than were it fixed for a date five years hence. Next to this, the best measure is that which fixes a date; and the earlier the date, the better. In such a measure, however, there is one unrepealed provision of existing laws which will work unjustly, and that is the continued use of the emancipation fund for the liberation of slaves. If all slaves are to be unconditionally free at the end of five years, then let all masters be put on one and the same footing. It will be manifestly unjust to pay the few, who can secure recognition from the fund during the next five years, and then shut off all the rest without a penny. The purchase of all is an impossibility; neither is it justly due. The only just and equitable policy, therefore, is to cut off redemptions with the fund, and to stop all special taxes levied for the benefit of the same. The chances of carrying this

new project, which may be called the Dantas project, through the Senate are very slight, while in the Chamber it will hardly receive any attention at all. By the request of Senator Dantas it has been referred to a special committee, which was elected on the 2nd and is composed of the most uncompromising pro-slavery men in the Senate, first among whom are Nunes Gonçalves and Martinho Campos. This committee will probably defer its report and thus prevent all discussion.

THE political force which has been upon the Uruguayan stage for the last few months, has now reached its culmination of absurdity—the telegraph on the 24th ultimo announcing the resignation of President Vidal and the accession of General Santos to the presidency by virtue of his position as president of the Senate. It was all done regularly, of course, and was in strict accordance with the constitution. The veneration with which a Constitution is regarded in a South American republic is something phenomenal, and were it not made the warrant for so much revolution and bloodshed, one might describe it as a republican virtue of great promise. In Uruguay, Santos had been a mere dictator for many years, but, feeling that his position was becoming grossly incompatible with the republican pretensions of the country, he finally resolved to resign and submit the presidency to an election and to retire to private life. Of course there was an appearance of patriotism and disinterestedness in all this which reflected great lustre on the retiring dictator, but when the attempt was made to choose his successor the real meaning of the step became apparent. No candidate was permitted to contest the election who was not likely to be humbly subservient to Santos himself. A new hand was to hold the reins, but the orders were to be given as before. Gonsoro was driven out of the country, others were frightened into silence, and then during the first days of March the dictator's nominee, Vidal, was chosen as his successor. Santos was at once elected to the Senate, and honors of every kind were heaped upon him. The revolution came and went, a nobly-conceived but badly-executed effort to rescue the country from bad government. And now for the closing scenes! Only a few days ago it was announced that Santos had been elected to the presidency of the Senate, and then immediately after came the news that Vidal, the President of three short months, had resigned his office, and that Santos, by virtue of his position in the Senate, had succeeded to the presidency of the republic. One hardly knows which to admire the most, the audacity and resource of the dictator, or the weakness and pusillanimity of the man who, for a second time, permits himself to be used to cloak the designs of others.

It is high presumption, perhaps, to undertake to correct a minister of the crown, and especially one whose readiness and fluency in debate implies a profound familiarity with all questions of public interest. Yet, to prevent a very serious error from becoming fixed in the popular mind, such a correction must be made. In the discussion of a bill for the creation of a new provincial office—a prefecture—on the 25th ult., the minister of war, Senator Junqueira, undertook to draw lessons from the United States, using the following words: "Who is it that governs the States of the Union? Are they individuals elected by the local assemblies alone? No; the central power also has the right to influence the choice of agents, as to Massachusetts, for example, and to other States, go men

Receipts for the past thirteen days have averaged 4,537 bags per day, against 4,121 bags for the preceding eight days. The daily average in the May was:

	4,749 bags	per 100 kils.	per arroba
Washed.....	3,810—5,380	nominal	nominal
Superior.....	4,300—4,490	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	4,020—4,220	nominal	nominal
Regular first.....	3,680—3,880	nominal	nominal
Ordinary first.....	3,340—3,540	nominal	nominal
Good second.....	3,000—3,200	nominal	nominal
Ordinary second.....	2,660—2,860	nominal	nominal
Capitans.....	2,320—2,520	nominal	nominal
Escolas.....	1,980—2,180	nominal	nominal

Stock was this morning estimated to be 31,000 bags by one broker, and 24,500 bags by another. On the 31st ult. 30,000 bags were deducted from stock for five months local consumption by one of our brokers, but as seen there is still a difference of 9,000 bags in the two estimates.

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags
New York Br str <i>Elston</i>	20,000
do " <i>Nasmyth</i>	20,000
Baltimore Amer lug <i>Condon</i>	2,500
do Amer lug <i>Switzer</i>	6,000
New Orleans Br str <i>Hendrick</i>	11,000
London and Antwerp Br str <i>Tamar</i>	—
Hamburg Ger str <i>Pavlovich</i>	800
Tricite " <i>Holstein</i>	9,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales U. States	Europe	Elsewhere	Stock	Shipments	Average price Ordinary 1st per sack	Good and	Freight per sack
May 22	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 23	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 24	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 25	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 26	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 27	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 28	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 29	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 30	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
May 31	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
June 1	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
June 2	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16
June 3	6,774	3,406	7,000	4,018	3,783	11,066	4,850	21 15/16

* Local consumption, 5 months, 30,000 bags deducted.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eleven months of crop years.

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
UNITED STATES	Bags. 1,554,858	Bags. 1,554,858	Bags. 1,554,858
New York.....	403,310	506,408	254,882
Baltimore.....	—	—	45,666
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	18,786
Richmond.....	9,001	—	—
Savannah.....	9,259	42,663	34,117
Mobile.....	—	—	7,000
New Orleans.....	200,510	252,292	179,558
Port Eads f. o.....	48,093	72,550	49,700
St. Thomas f. o.....	—	—	5,000
St. Francisco Cal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	2,330,448	2,565,658	1,046,173
Elsewhere	21,301	21,637	13,759
Channel f. o.....	61,686	38,426	67,994
Have.....	80,114	109,375	141,600
North of Europe & Baltic.....	347,680	362,688	193,481
England.....	92,019	159,122	109,503
Bordeaux.....	16,027	18,123	11,018
Lisbon l. o.....	—	7,200	59,770
Portugal.....	1,839	4,284	1,534
Mediterranean.....	328,098	402,729	313,759
Total.....	979,450	1,134,794	815,479
Elsewhere	50,857	84,590	71,193
Cape of Good Hope.....	50,857	84,590	71,193
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	101,714	138,743	110,516
UNITED STATES	2,330,448	2,565,658	1,046,173
Europe.....	979,450	1,134,794	815,479
Elsewhere.....	101,714	138,743	110,516
Totals.....	3,411,612	3,839,195	2,072,168

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 5 months 1st January—31st May.

DESTINATION	1885	1884	1883
UNITED STATES	Bags. 634,598	Bags. 745,574	Bags. 573,132
New York.....	166,270	204,397	147,072
Baltimore.....	—	—	4,683
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Charleston.....	5,600	16,780	7,014
Savannah.....	5,650	—	4,500
Mobile.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	104,668	113,447	77,370
Port Eads f. o.....	13,200	37,050	11,500
St. Thomas f. o.....	—	7,476	—
Total.....	228,888	312,724	211,889
Elsewhere	17,493	21,637	7,000
Channel f. o.....	22,097	22,450	13,701
Have.....	9,580	32,102	7,750
North of Europe & Baltic.....	97,390	104,709	64,347
England.....	26,120	107,644	34,382
Bordeaux.....	5,280	7,153	3,085
Lisbon l. o.....	—	—	80,284
Portugal.....	1,074	2,321	1,500
Mediterranean.....	80,301	117,039	67,341
Total.....	259,590	321,674	244,251
UNITED STATES	228,888	312,724	211,889
Europe.....	259,590	321,674	244,251
Elsewhere.....	35,802	50,724	60,287
Totals.....	1,223,770	1,497,122	1,187,428

Imports.

Brokers report a fair business here on last report at lower prices for Flour, of which the receipts have been considerable, while Kennebec has advanced sharply and closes very firm. Pitch pine is unchanged nominally, the only receipts being a cargo on order; White is weak and lower. Lead is steady and unchanged. Indian Corn is flat, but brokers do not change quotations. Codfish is firm, stocks being small and no receipts expected for a considerable period.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been:

Flour from New York:	
Castilla.....	450 bbls.
Colombia.....	450 "
Ma. Vento.....	450 "
Chesapeake.....	450 "
Western.....	450 "
Spelties from Baltimore:	
Colombia.....	3,000 bbls.
Ma. Vento.....	1,500 "
Columbia.....	500 "
Serres	
Castilla.....	1,750 bbls.
Colombia.....	1,500 "
Harpes Ferry.....	750 "
Rochland.....	300 "
Pearl and River Plate:	
1,500 bags.....	750 "
Plinters	
do.....	450 bags.....
Savah	
do.....	2,000 bags.....
Khevis	
do.....	8,000 bags.....
Hovox	
do.....	202 bags.....

Sales for the same period have been about 7,000 bbls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

18,000 bbls. American
18,000 " River Plate
36,000 bbls.

Brokers report the market steady with a fair demand at the following quotations:

	nominal
Richmond 1st	do
do 2nd	do
Halmah 1st	175,000—185,000
do 2nd	165,000—175,000
Western & Int	160,000—180,000
Cul	nominal
River Plate	14,000—16,000
New Zealand	nominal

Receipts in May were:

15,130 bbls. American
22 " do
13,479 " River Plate
28,829 bbls.
against 14,160 " in May, 1885.

Pitch Pine—Receipts are 300,720 feet per *Brothers & Sisters* from Pascagoula on order to dealers. Brokers quote the market nominal at 38¢—40¢ per doz. Last month receipts were 300,720 feet, against 1,274,992 feet in May, 1885.

White Pine.—No receipts, but the market is flat and brokers quote about 95¢—100¢ per lot. Receipts in May were 180,542 feet, against 295,482 feet for the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts since our last, nor in May, and quotations are purely nominal. There were no receipts in May, 1885.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts since our last, nor in May, last, nor in the same month last year.

Kenebec.—The *Rhe Bird* brought 12,200 cases from New York. Brokers report the market very firm at 68¢—70¢ per case. Receipts in May were 5,000 cases, against 51,350 cases in the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 750 kegs per *Severe* from Baltimore. The market is reported steady at 38¢ per lb. for invoices. We received in May 950 kegs, against nil for the same month last year.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 800 lbs. per *Severe* from Baltimore and 60 per *Bhe Bird* from New York. We may quote at the extremes of 60¢—10¢ per lb. as to quality and weight. Receipts last month were 800 lbs. against 180 lbs. in May, 1885.

Turpentine.—The *Rhe Bird* brings 200 cases from New York to dealers. The last retail quotations were about 53¢—55¢ per kilo. There were no receipts last month, against 150 cases in May, last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate have been:

805 bags per <i>La Plata</i>
600 " <i>Scout</i>
1,286 " <i>Khevis</i>
300 " <i>Severe</i>
2,224 " <i>Plinters</i>
5,500 " <i>Rosin</i>

The market is weak, but quotations are unchanged at about 38¢—40¢ per bag. Receipts of River Plate maize last month were 41,333 bags, against 400 bags in May, 1885.

Brain.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,410 bags per <i>Severe</i>
1,418 " <i>Khevis</i>
1,440 " <i>Plinters</i>
1,000 " <i>Rosin</i>

all from the River Plate. Brokers now quote at 28¢—30¢ per bag. Last month receipts were 8,412 bags, against 11,472 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—The *Rhe Bird* from Jersey brought 1,515 tubs and 105 cases. The market is firm with a small stock and light supply expected. Retail quotations are C. R. C. tubs 31¢—32¢, other marks, 26¢—30¢; cases 26¢—30¢—30¢. Receipts last month were 210 cases, Norwegian, against 2,010 packages in May, 1885.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,636 tons per *Charlie Baker* from Cardiff; 2,469 " *Mary S. Burritt* do; 2,037 " *Woolfield* do; 2,037 " *Pepper Leno* from Newport all to companies and dealers. Receipts in May were 28,069 tons, all British, against 29,018 tons of all sorts in May last year.

Cement.—Receipts have been 3,811 cases per *Adriana* from London. Brokers now quote British at about 78¢, German at 78¢ and French at 78¢—80¢ per case; market steady. Receipts in May were 1,050 cases British and 400 German, against 1,280 cases of all kinds for the same month last year.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,738 bales per *Severe* and 715 bales per *Adriana* from Rosario. In May we received 3,735 bales, large and small, against 1,330 bales for the same month last year.

Rice.—No receipts and brokers report the market steady at about 94¢—96¢ for lots. Receipts were insignificant last month.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS	FROM	AGENTS
BALTIMORE—Amer lug <i>Myrick</i> ; 337 tons; Myrick; 46 do; flour to Platts Brothers & Co.		
CARIBBEA—Br lug <i>Charles Baker</i> ; 106 tons; Blind; 59 do; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.		
MARSHALLS—Br lug <i>Handy</i> ; 255 tons; Malcolm; 58 do; sundries to C. Dale & Co.		
MAI 24.		
IRIA HO SAI—Br lug <i>Indefatigable</i> ; 400 tons; Joiner; 40 do; salt to Ferreira Pinto & Co.		
ROSEBUD—Br lug <i>Sarah</i> ; 182 tons; Thomas; 18 do; sundries to Platts Brothers & Co.		
MAI 25.		
MONTPELIER—Br lug <i>Katherine</i> ; 394 tons; Donald; 16 do; sundries to Wescott & Co.		
MAI 26.		
MARPLE—Nor lug <i>Comfy</i> ; 380 tons; Nielsen; 112 do; in dunnies.		
BOPUS ARRES—Br lug <i>Andella</i> ; 334 tons; Jack; 22 do; hay to J. de Souza & Co.		
MAI 28.		
NEPHEW—Br ship <i>Penne Louis</i> ; 132 tons; Page; 66 do; coal to E. W. May.		
MAI 29.		
CARIBBEA—Br ship <i>Mary S. Burritt</i> ; 1455 tons; Eldridge; 55 do; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.		
BALTIMORE—Amer lug <i>Severe</i> ; 500 tons; Segemann; 51 do; sundries to Levering & Co.		
PASCAGOUA—Br lug <i>Brothers & Sisters</i> ; 656 tons; Samdell; 28 do; due to order.		
JUNE 1.		
NEW YORK—Br lug <i>Rhe Bird</i> ; 393 tons; Duke; 71 do; sundries to C. Branches & Co.		
CARIBBEA—Br lug <i>Woolfield</i> ; 698 tons; Jones; 58 do; coal to D. Pedro II railway.		
ORONTO—Port lug <i>Macmillan</i> ; 628 tons; Paulo; 40 do; sundries to C. Branches & Co.		
PENAMBURA—Port lug <i>Neve</i> ; 393 tons; Marques; 22 do; sugar to José Antonio Gougueres Jr.		
JUNE 2.		
HAMBURG—Ger lug <i>Imperier</i> ; 333 tons; Bozert; 61 do; sundries to Deimann Stoltz & Co.		
LANGSUND—Nor lug <i>Alma</i> ; 396 tons; Olsen; 67 do; cement to order.		
CARIBBEA—Nor lug <i>Aster</i> ; 402 tons; Olsen; 49 do; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.		
—Br lug <i>Edwinton</i> ; 1297 tons; Gardner; 52 do; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.		
SPANISH—Br lug <i>Betty</i> ; 340 tons; Davies; 47 do; coal to Azambuja & Imho.		
JERSEY—Br lug <i>Robt</i> ; 450 tons; Le Rue; 59 do; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.		
JUNE 3.		
LANGSUND—Nor lug <i>Sahow</i> ; 399 tons; Engelsen; 73 do; sundries to C. Branches & Co.		
ORONTO—Port lug <i>Marguerite</i> ; 393 tons; Silva; 48 do; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.		
PORTO ALFONSO—Dutch lug <i>Success</i> ; 182 tons; Patyer; 19 do; beans to Alvaro Moreira & Co.		

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 22.

HATTI—Nor lug *Helene*; 270 tons; Gyrdalen; ballast.

BARBADOS—Gr lug *Hecht*; 353 tons; Plaster; do.

MAY 23.

VALPARAISO—Fr lug *Augustin Edouard*; 1,009 tons; Lancer; ballast.

MAY 25.

PARANAGUA—Arg lug *El Dorado*; 199 tons; Morin; sun-dries.

MAY 26.

BARBADOS—Swed lug *Uthria*; 319 tons; Olsen; ballast.

MAY 27.

WILMINGTON—Nor lug *Hennrich*; 387 tons; Ivertsen; ballast.

PARANAGUA—Br lug *Cuychicho*; 194 tons; Folker; do.

MAY 28.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship *Panbo*; 1496 tons; Merrill; ballast.

NEW YORK—Amer lug *Amoy*; 675 tons; Penfield; coffee.

MAY 29.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug *D. Pava II*; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee.

CARIBBEA—Br ship *Stewart Freeman*; 1485 tons; Raymond; ballast.

IRIA HO SAI—Port lug *Claudina*; 395 tons; Correia; do.

MAY 31.

CADIZ—Nor lug *Condor*; 384 tons; Nielsen; same cargo.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Takaki*; 1565 tons; Carey; ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor lug *Vasco da Gama*; 555 tons; Olsen; do.

JUNE 2.

SIDNEY—Nor lug *Eugenie*; 531 tons; Jorgensen; ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor lug *Rebekah*; 598 tons; Aguerros; do.

—Nor lug *Rosa*; 375 tons; Johnson; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

VESSELS	AFLOAT	LOADING FOR RIO
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—A S. Paulo paper thinks offering a reward for a runaway thief is infamous. So does the thief, probably.

—The April receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul (city) custom house, excluding deposits, amounted to 175,361\$049, against 213,564\$700 last year, a falling off of 46,086\$189, while exports showed an increase of 7,573\$741.

—Sr. Justiniano Ferreira Pinto, who was old enough to know better, was celebrating Holy Saturday at Congonhas, Minas Geraes, with dynamite. A bomb did not explode and Sr. Pinto applied a match; he is now minus his right hand and right eye.

—The São Paulo sanitary board (*inspector de hygiene*) has ordered all the dentists in that city to remove the title of "Dr." from their signs, improperly used, under the penalty of a fine. There is no question as to the impropriety of the custom, but how does that concern public health?

—The Lorena central sugar factory, which a colleague characterizes as one of the most important established in Brazil, is about to receive the sum of 50,792\$700 from the imperial treasury as a guarantee of interest on its capital up to 31st December last. A very important enterprise surely!

—The awards for the São Paulo exposition of January, 1885, have just been announced, from which it appears that all the exhibits got some kind of a premium. There are 184 premiums announced, of which 11 are silver medals, 33 copper medals, 65 diplomas of merit, and 75 "premios de animação"—presumably "leather medals." The Ypanema iron works gathered in one of the latter for castings.

—A gentleman and four ladies, friends and admirers of José Lino Fleming, the Brazilian musical student now in Italy, undertook to take up a collection in Vargem Grande the other day for the purpose of assisting the young composer to publish his first opera. They were accompanied by a band of music, and traversed all the streets of the town, and with the result of obtaining 29\$500 all told.

—The Santa Isabel Agricultural Asylum was inaugurated on April 28th. It is situated on the Monte Seyllene farm, about one kilometre distant from the Desengano station on the D. Pedro II railway in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and is under the management of the Associação Protectora da Infância Desamparada. The Côrte d'Eu visited the establishment on the 27th ult. Fifty children can be accommodated.

RAILROAD NOTES

—All the stock of the projected tram line in Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has been taken.

—The formal inauguration of the steam motor on the Santos and S. Vicente tramway line is fixed for the 23rd inst.

—The April receipts of the Pará tramway lines amounted to 30,113\$800, against 23,164\$600 in the same month of last year.

—By decree dated 29th ulto, the Norte railway has been granted an extension of one year for completing its line.

—The March receipts of the Tietê branch of the Sorocabana railway, which does not enjoy a provincial guarantee, were 7,786\$610, and the expenditures 4,984\$705.

—At the meeting of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg railway held in London on the 30th a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the preferred shares for the six months ending 31st Decr. last.

—The March receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway amounted to 97,167\$440, and the expenditures to 58,049\$416, leaving a surplus of 39,118\$024.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded a credit of 350,000\$ for the extension of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway, the same to be charged to the appropriation for the current year.

—Thirty kilometres of rail-bed of the Sorocabana extension to Botucatu are completed, on 19½ kilometres of which the rails have been laid. The bridge over the Rio Sorocaba was completed some three weeks ago.

—According to the fiscal engineer's report, published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 27th ult., the March receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 59,702\$920, and the expenditures to 27,977\$859, leaving a surplus of 31,725\$061.

—According to the official report published in the *Correio Paulistano*, the March receipts of the Sorocabana railway (guaranteed line) were 44,882\$720, and the expenditures 27,774\$161, leaving a balance of 17,108\$559. The total surplus for the quarter ending 31st March was 45,694\$186. This surplus was credited to March in our last issue, on the statement of another São Paulo paper.

—The Pacific steamer *Valparaíso* landed 320 immigrants for this port on the 29th ult.

—On the 27th a trial was made with an apparatus to prevent accidents on the tramways, but was most decidedly unsuccessful.

—The February receipts of the São Paulo railway, just published, amounted to 455,621\$810, and the expenditures to 207,846\$620, leaving a surplus of 247,775\$190. The differences in exchange, amounting to 69,444\$450, are not included in the expenditures.

—The February receipts of the D. Theresa Christina railway amounted to 6,008\$580, and the expenditures to 28,934\$181, leaving a deficit of 22,925\$601. The first coal came down the line on the 8th of the month, and the coal traffic furnished 1,740\$ of the receipts.

—A French railway manager, M. Fyonde, has recently been making a minute examination of the Dom Pedro II railway, in all its departments. The government has freely given him every facility, even to the examination of books and accounts. The exceptional character of this investigation—for it is rare thing to see a stranger admitted to a knowledge of all the particulars and private details of a business—leads to no slight curiosity as to the probable character of the business which brings M. Fyonde to Brazil. The *Diário de Notícias* says he represents a syndicate of French capitalists.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Abbey-Gran company, with the celebrated actress Sarah Bernhardt, arrived to the *Coleteia* on the 26th ult.

—The Centro da Lavonia e Commercio sent 300 coffee samples (crop 1885) to the Berlin "South American exposition" by the Hanning steamer *Lisbon*.

—The government has ordered the collection of the fine of 5,000\$ imposed upon the North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co. for not having a duly authorized representative in Brazil.

—The government has authorized the medical school of this city to open a special laboratory for the study of yellow fever in accord with the system and processes of Dr. Freire, who is a member of its faculty.

—It is not at all a matter of surprise to us that the *Vanguarda* has fallen to the rear. Ultra-montane in religion, reactionary in politics, and illiberal in all its ideas, it had a very difficult rôle to play—and succeeded only by failing.

—The government has issued orders for the peremptory collection of the 4,000\$ owing by the Carris Urubas tramway company of this city for the stamp taxes and emoluments of the four companies whose privileges and property it has acquired.

—The thieves of this city are really carrying things too far. On the night of the 20th they broke into the city hall and robbed the corporation counsel of 500\$. They have already robbed police delegates when on duty, and at the police station, and now they are robbing our municipal protectors! There ought to be more honor among thieves.

—We deeply regret to note that our unspeakable friend Morris has received still another reverse—the minister of agriculture refusing to permit the construction of a railway hotel at the Dom Pedro II station. However, there is no *any* *possibility* against the purchase of private property in the vicinity and building a palatial hotel on it. Why not do it?

—The *Eco de España* of the 23rd ult. urges upon the attention of the Spanish minister the necessity of appointing a vice-consul for the city of São Paulo, the Spanish colonists in that vicinity being numerous enough to require the service of such an official. Our colleague says that the abuses suffered by Spanish colonists in São Paulo are sufficient to make consular protection a necessity.

—Some of our provincial colleagues were green enough to accept an offer from the "Norman Electric Light Co." of Philadelphia for the insertion of a large advertisement, the price of which was to be remitted in the course—and, of course, they are all now awaiting the remittance. Any one simple enough to accept an advertisement in that way might not to complain, yet that is just what many of them are doing. We see by our American exchanges that the "Co." is under arrest for swindling, and that every mail brings money from various parts of the world, including Brazil, for the electric lamps advertised.

—There is nothing like the telegraph facilities enjoyed in this part of the world. The *Journal* of the 23rd ult. says: "The minister of marine received a telegram from Europe yesterday announcing that the well known Remington arms manufactory had failed." This failure actually took place during the week ending April 24—a month before the cable news reached Brazil. In the *New York Commercial Bulletin* of April 26, however, we see that, "The suspended firm of E. Remington & Sons, gun-makers, are making arrangements to continue business." It would be interesting to know whether this is lightning communication, or a trick of some rival contractor.

—The minister of finance has solved the new 5% surtax difficulty by excepting all taxes under 2\$000 from its operations.

—If Sarah does not send free tickets to all our colleagues, there is no such word as gratitude in the French language.

—The *brioso* Luiz de Quillinan, who wished to fight a duel with Jacob Bright for a sharp criticism of Portugal, has been promoted to a colonelcy.

—It is noteworthy that in the advertisements of judicial sales, the valuations of slaves are frequently much above the maximum valuations fixed by the Saravia-Cotegipe law.

—A house rented by government earns 500\$ per quarter for 15½-seventeenth of one-half of the rent? What is the whole rent? The *Diário Oficial* of the 28th contains a curious calculation.

—On the morning of the 29th another attempt at a burglarious entry into the headquarters of the police was discovered. These attempts at robbing the preservers of the peace are becoming serious.

—The resignations of four provincial presidents were accepted on the 29th ult.: João Alfredo, of São Paulo; Henrique Lucena, of Rio Grande; Costa Pereira, of Pernambuco; and Bandeira de Mello, of Maranhão.

—According to *Le Brésil* the news of the conversion of 6 per cents. produced the effect of a "Scotch lath" in the Brazilian colony in Europe, particularly in Paris. The outlook is that Minister Belsau will be a very unpopular man among his compatriots in Paris.

—The *Apunham* lost a torpedo on the 22nd and although it was diligently searched for during the whole day it was not discovered until the 24th when some Botafogo fishermen hauled it on shore. The only damage it received was from the fishermen, who tried to crack it with stones.

—It seems that 4,000\$ covers the bonds of the defaulting treasurer of the post-office, Salvador J. Pires, who got away with nearly 150,000\$. The official inquiry shows that there has been great laxity in the administration of this office. The government has ordered proceedings against him.

—The *Runda Maritima*, steam launches for the transportation of passengers in the harbor and for towage, have passed into English hands. Besides the above services, the boats dispatch a launch daily to Parelade, at 2 o'clock, by which passengers for Therapsolis are carried.

—The minister of agriculture has determined to send Prof. Emil Grolli, of the Museu Nacional, to Santa Maria Magdalena, S. Paulo, and Cantagallo to study the coffee disease which has been causing so much injury there for many years. The Capatema investigation some three years ago does not seem to have resulted in any good.

—The marriage of Mr. Eugene Honnold, of New Orleans, to Miss Jeanne Himmelfel, of this city, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Madame Himmelfel, in Rua dos Voluntários da Patria on the evening of the 25th ult., Rev. J. L. Kennedy officiating. The American and French colonies were largely represented.

—There is a hotel in one of the suburbs of this city which is evidently anxious to secure English customers, as witness the following advertisement in the *Journal do Commercio*, which an English traveller ever reads:

"— Comfortable hotel, luxuriously mobiliated and equal to the first of North America. There are apartments for family and for a single person. The prices are moderate and subjected to a convention."

—It is claimed by Dr. Lacerda that permanganate of potassa is a cure for hydrophobia. A colleague of his reports treating a man and his son bitten by a rabid cat. The injections were made in the child 12 hours after he was bitten and he died seven weeks after showing all the symptoms of hydrophobia, but the man was operated upon a quarter of an hour after he was bitten and has so far shown no symptoms of the disease.

—The telegrams from Europe during the past fortnight have been marvellously important and interesting. We have been told all about the festivities in Lisbon—their Most Faithful Majesties and guests going to a bull fight, to the theatre, the processions, dinners, balls, fireworks, and how delighted they all felt about it—and we have heard about the French house races, and the Derby, and D. Carlos. In the face of such stupendous events, the great debate at Westminster was quite forgotten.

—The new municipal ordinance in regard to street printers seems to us unnecessarily minute and strict. It requires special registration at police headquarters, for which 2\$200 in stamps are required, a police certificate, a numbered badge, a particular place or station for awaiting customers with a prohibition of soliciting work elsewhere, requires him to present his certificate to any police official who asks it, and to avoid collecting together in the streets, disrupting over offer work and using improper language. The latter part of this regulation might with propriety be applied to the well-dressed loafers of the Rua do Ouvidor.

—Julius Caesar, the terrestrial balloonist, is now in Paris, and is devoting all his energies to inflating the public with the belief that the balloon of Renard and Kreiss was a copy of his own. Probably if Julius would talk less and do more, his credit would stand very much higher.

—It is pleasing to note that Sarah Bernhardt had not been in this country over an hour and ten minutes before a "polka" was written and named after her. The only celebrity not similarly honored thus far, is that "audacious invader" of Brazilian soil, General Arredondo.

—Now that the Rua do Ouvidor is being torn all to pieces to lay Mr. Hancox's surface water drains, why not have it re-paved in a decent manner? It has been a disgrace to the city heretofore, and the occasion is an excellent one to pave the Rio Regent street in a manner that would at once honor the heads and hearts of the municipal fathers.

—A quarrel between a chancery judge and his *escrivão*, which resulted in the latter's dismissal, has brought out some very important disclosures as to the administration of the property of deceased persons in this city. In a letter to the press the *escrivão* calls attention to the total disappearance of all the property of Visconde de Souza Carvalho, who died about one year ago, and was supposed to be a man of considerable wealth. He charges that the judge told him the deceased left nothing but his bed-room furniture. This disclosure has had the effect of bringing out the missing property, which is inventoried at 1,162,639\$, of which 94,000\$ is cash. There is evidently a little crookedness in the matter.

—The minister of empire has at last solved the difficulty encountered in the award of the contract for street-cleaning by calling for new proposals. He evidently intended to give the contract to Alex. Gary & Co., the former contractors, but a more favorable tender from Gen. Sarville & Co. interfered. He then allowed Gary to amend his proposal some time after they had been opened, but still the difficulty was not solved. The just and honorable course was that of promptly accepting the most advantageous proposal, but this the minister had no thought of doing. Unable to give the contract to Gary under the former proposals, he rescinded them all and calls for new proposals. And this is called open competition! Would it not be more honest for the minister to award the contract without any pretense of competition?

—According to the most recent statistics the state telegraph line has a total extension of 10,292½ kilometres, with 17,993½ kilometres of wire and 170 stations. The lines extend from the Uruguayan frontier on the south, to Vizen on the north, to which will shortly be added a section of 318 kilometres between Vizen and Pará. During the fiscal year 1884-85 there were 367,799 messages transmitted, containing 5,398,810 words, of which 48,532 messages, containing 1,816,497 words, were official. The receipts for the year were 700,619\$233, and the working expenses and cost of construction 2,109,570\$545. The year showed an increase in the number of messages, but there was a falling off of 24,234\$675 showing that the increase was wholly in official telegrams.

—On the 25th inst. a man named Firmino Jorge da Rocha died in Niterói who has had a peculiar history. Years ago he held the office of *almoxarife* [store-keeper] in the military arsenal of this city, but was suspended September 15th, 1859, on a charge of embezzlement. He was not dismissed from the service until June 27th, 1866, when it was decided that his defalcation amounted to 900,000\$. He has never held any office since, but devoted his whole life to the sifting of his accounts to disprove the charge. At last he succeeded, and on November 4th, 1881—over 21 years after his suspension—he received a full and honorable acquittal—having been found that instead of a deficit of 900,000\$ in his accounts, there was really a surplus of 512,908\$523! He was, then, of course entitled to his salary for the period of his unjust suspension, but died before his claim for reparation could be carried through the official circumscription office.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A *Illustração*, Vol. III, No. 7. The illustrations in this number are chiefly devoted to Palm Sunday scenes, several of which are of striking merit. The number is one worthy of preservation.

Projeto de Colonização e Industria Pastoral, presented to the legislature of 1886 by John Weston. An examination of this scheme leads us to conclude that it offers no inducements either to the immigrant or to the country, which entitle it to serious consideration. On the contrary, its operations can not fail to be most prejudicial to the best interests of both parties. It aims at the creation of a great land-holding corporation, of which Mr. Weston is to be director-general for 10 years, whose lands are to be worked by semi-servile immigrants on terms which benefit the farmer alone. Such a system would be but a very slight improvement on open, legalized slavery.

Estrada de Ferro Victoria e Natividade—Memorial dos Concessionarios aos Poderes do Estado. A statement of the controversy between Messrs. Waring Brothers and the government regarding the decision of the privilege for the construction of the above railway in the province of Espírito Santo. The government having arrived at an accord with the company's representative, Mr. H. E. Hunt, agreed to pay 750,000 to the grantees in consideration of a full and final relinquishment of the concession. This accord was afterwards annulled in the imperial legislature, and the government was authorized to pay only the net cost of the surveys. It was so grave a breach of contract that the grantees hope to secure a reconsideration of the whole matter and a reversal of the legislative act of last year.

of great importance, men of the sphere of Grant, who, in spite of being general-in-chief, accepted the position of governor of a State." The illustrious senator then proceeded to inform the Senate that the political contests in the United States are between the North and South, and that the vanquished always bow the head to the functionaries sent to govern them by the President-elect. Also, that on January 1st, the day on which the houses of Congress are formally opened, the members of both parties call on the President to compliment him. We must confess that all this is decidedly new to us, as it can not fail to be to our American readers. According to our own information, which may be accepted as approximately correct, the governors of the States are elected in State elections, not appointed by the President; the United States government has no control whatever over the election of State officials; General Grant was never governor of Massachusetts, nor of any other State; the President-elect does not send public functionaries from one section of the country to another for executive purposes, except to the territories; and Congress is not formally opened on January 1st. In fact, all that Minister Junqueira appears to know about the government of the United States is purely imaginative, and may be considered merely as an adaptation of the system now pursued here in Brazil, which he considers admirable, and unequalled in any part of the world.

THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

The following tables from the last *relatório* of the minister of agriculture show the results of the emancipation fund as thus far employed. The table gives the number of slaves liberated in each province up to the latest reports and the totals paid for the same from the fund. The results are as follows:

Province.	No. slaves liberated.	Expense
Minas Geraes.....	4,230	3,509,437\$167
Rio de Janeiro (province).....	4,115	3,300,120 336
Bahia.....	3,202	1,552,420 496
S. Paulo.....	2,791	2,259,130 373
Pernambuco.....	2,429	1,180,849 887
Ceará.....	2,249	291,335 198
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,805	771,484 173
Maranhão.....	1,406	770,724 978
Parahyba.....	783	293,576 687
Município Neutro (Rio).....	754	415,310 299
Alagoas.....	734	306,783 650
Matto Grosso.....	710	262,004 445
Sergipe.....	659	317,278 350
Pará.....	566	315,170 664
Espírito Santo.....	422	284,315 923
Santa Catharina.....	355	158,228 712
Rio Grande do Norte.....	329	136,220 456
Paraná.....	200	116,924 418
Goyaz.....	197	92,713 311
Matto Grosso.....	138	113,341 499
Amazonas.....	52	37,142 978
Totals.....	24,165	16,443,682\$372

In addition to this expenditure of 16,443,682\$372 from the emancipation fund, the slaves have contributed from their own private savings, or resources, (*peculios*), a further sum of 972,902\$8663, making an aggregate cost of 17,416,585\$835 for the slaves thus far manumitted under the operations of the fund. This shows an average cost per capita of 720\$735, of which the cost to the fund was 680\$475.

According to an interesting comparison published by the *Journal do Commercio* on the 23rd ult., the average cost of manumissions, exclusive of fractions, in the different provinces is as follows:

Province.	with "peculios."	"peculios."
Matto-Grosso.....	913\$0-0	821\$000
Amazonas.....	904 000	714 000
Minas Geraes.....	864 000	820 000
Rio de Janeiro (province).....	813 000	801 000
S. Paulo.....	764 000	795 000
Espírito Santo.....	748 000	763 000
Pará.....	675 000	559 000
Paraná.....	642 000	594 000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	629 000	458 000
Goyaz.....	594 000	468 000
Maranhão.....	593 000	547 000
Alagoas.....	562 000	499 000
Município Neutro (Rio).....	552 000	550 000
Pernambuco.....	565 000	525 000
Bahia.....	628 000	484 000
Sergipe.....	521 000	481 000
Santa Catharina.....	484 000	415 000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	453 000	414 000
Parahyba.....	395 000	397 000
Piahy.....	389 000	360 000
Ceará.....	174 000	161 000

The period covered by these statistics is the 12 years since the law of 1871 went into effect, that is,

after the close of registration in 1873. And the expenditures include all the payments made in behalf of the fund and the effectual execution of the law.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 22.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 24.—In the Senate nothing of general interest occurred. In the Chamber the bill opening credits for old debts of the ministry of agriculture was passed. Sr. Franklin Doria and Jayme Rosa each claimed his election from the 3rd district of Piahy.

May 25.—In the Senate, the bill fixing the naval force for 1886-87 was read, and attacks on the government by the opposition and replies from the ministers occupied the rest of the session. In the Chamber, Sr. Jayme Rosa was declared elected deputy from the 3rd district of Piahy, the Chamber declaring fraudulent the votes of 83 electors of the district.

May 26.—In the Senate, Sr. Avila spoke on the bill fixing the military forces for 1886-87. In the Chamber the president fixed the 28th for the questions to be put to the minister of empire by Deputy Candido de Oliveira relative to the alleged fraudulent voting in Piahy. The budget committee reported that as the budget for 1886-87 can not be passed in season, that the laws 3,229 and 3,230 of September 3rd, 1884, fixing the budget, be extended to cover the first four months of 1886-87. Deputy José Pompeio spoke on the Quixadá reservoir and batari railway questions, asking the attention of the minister of agriculture thereto. The rest of the session was occupied by election discussions.

May 27.—In the Senate the minister of war, Visconde de Pelotas and Senator Avila spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber, the committee reported the navy bill for 1887-88, and the rest of the session was of no general interest.

May 28.—In the Senate, Sr. Lima Duarte asked for various documents, including a report of Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, relative to the change of gauge of the D. Pedro II railway extension. Senator Silveira Martins spoke on the army bill. In discussing the bill to defer elections of members of municipal chambers, Senators José Bonifacio and Dantas declared in favor of a considerable extension of the franchise, the former stating that all persons who can read and write should have the right of voting. Senator Saraiva, although a liberal, opposed universal suffrage. In the Chamber Deputy Candido de Oliveira asked the minister of empire his questions relative to Piahy affairs. The minister replied that the government had nothing to do with the action of the Chamber in declaring fraudulent the votes in question. Deputies Affonso Celso and Alves de Araujo, liberals, and Coelho Rodrigues and Bulhões Carvalho, conservatives, also spoke on the question, which appears will be subjected to the legal authorities of the district.

May 29.—In the Senate, Sr. Avila again spoke on the army bill. In the discussion of the bill to defer municipal elections, Sr. Saraiva defended his resigning office, and the premier made a somewhat jocular reply in which he defended the government from any transgression of the electoral law. Senator Silveira Martins also spoke declaring that the electoral law could not be well executed pending administrative decentralization and the organization of provincial executive. "So long as the immense machine, commencing with the Emperor and finishing with the *inspector de quarterão* (police sub-official) is working, all resistance to the government will be useless."

In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 31.—In the Senate, Sr. Luiz Felipe moved for information regarding the Pernambuco provincial assembly suspending a session, because the chamber was invaded by troops. The minister of empire said the government had no information respecting the occurrence. Senator Affonso Celso presented an amendment to law 2,033 of September 20th, 1871, regarding the concession of *habens corpus*. Senator Lima Duarte asked for information relative to the sale by the Paraguayan government of the Assumpção and Villa Rica railway, which was a guarantee of the debt of the republic to Brazil. The premier replied that the railway was not such a guarantee, but that the Paraguayan government had agreed to pay for the rolling stock furnished by Brazil during the war. The subsequent arrangement with a firm had made the debt payable in installments one of which had been made. The minister of war, Avila and Visconde de Pelotas spoke on the army bill and Senator Franco de Sá on the election of municipal chambers bill. In the Chamber, a petition from Visconde de Mand and others for a system of pneumatic tubes between Jundiahy and Santos was referred to committee. Deputy Lucena occupied the greater

part of the session in a defense of his administration of Rio Grande do Sul. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

June 1.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas presented a project for a law to declare all slaves free within five years from the date of the law. The project reads as follows: The General Assembly resolves: Art. 1st.—Within five years counted from the date of this law all slaves existing in the Empire will be considered free. § 1. Within the same period the obligations of service imposed upon free-born children by the law of September 28th, 1871, will become absolutely extinct. Art. 2.—The project of the surtax of 5 per cent. referred to in Art. 2 of law No. 3,270 of September 28th, 1885, will be applied to the general expenses of the empire. The project was referred to a special committee on motion of Sr. Dantas. On the municipal elections bill, Senators José Bonifacio, the minister of empire, Franco de Sá and Correia spoke. In the Chamber, Deputy Candido de Oliveira attacked the government in the debate on the reply to the Speech and the premier replied. On the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Deputy Montandon spoke, praising the conversion of the 6 per cent. stock, but condemning the short time granted for conversion. The minister of finance replied, defending the prorogation, and stating that the period for conversion was ample, said that had it been extended speculators and company mongers would have availed of the irritation of holders of stock to attract to themselves this capital.

June 2.—In the Senate, the special committee to report on Senator Dantas' abolition project was elected. The army bill passed. Senators Leão Velloso, Lima Duarte, Fausto de Aguiar, Visconde de Paranaíba and Octaviano spoke on the municipal elections bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Tannay deplored that the minister of agriculture considered it a cause for satisfaction that the vote for immigration showed a balance of 800,000\$, which he thought should have been expended. The bill to prorogue the budget laws passed first reading. Deputies Affonso Celso and Rodrigues Jr. and the premier spoke on the reply to the Speech and Deputies Montandon, Tannay and Beltrão on the navy bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Amazonas sub-treasury receipts in March amounted to 113,963\$855.

—The senatorial election in Minas Geraes is to take place on the 26th prox.

—The public debt of the province of Maranhão now amounts to 854,991\$253.

—The lines imposed on the Pará gas company in March amounted to 724\$250.

—Both small-pox and *beriberi* are reported on the increase in Mandos, Amazonas.

—The April receipts of the Mandos, Amazonas, custom house amounted to 72,810\$361.

—The balances in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of April amounted to 517,474\$773.

—The gas company of Victoria, Espírito Santo, was fined 100\$ for leaving the town in darkness three hours on the night of the 3rd ult.

—The April receipts of the Pará provincial *secedoria* amounted to 162,868\$835, against 168,183\$868 last year and 105,025\$255 in 1884.

—The April provincial revenue receipts of Espírito Santo amounted to 118,356\$738, and those of March 74,688\$755. The provincial expenses for the two months were 100,917\$367.

—The mileage (*ajudas de custo*) for the two Pará deputies, McDowell and Costa Aguiar, figures at 1,600\$. This, with 50\$ a day for doing nothing, is a pretty fair speculation.

—A Portuguese was arrested and imprisoned in Pará, the other day, to prevent his leaving the country, as he owed a Pará firm 24,204\$610, and was trying to escape without paying it.

—The *Correio de Santos* has recently had a strike in its printing office, and has another editor. The *Correio* is laying up more diverse experience than probably any half dozen papers in Brazil.

—The March revenue receipts in the province of Minas Geraes, including deposits and imposts for the emancipation fund, were 105,214\$995, against 169,564\$714 in the same month of last year.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has purchased a piece of ground in the Braz suburb of the capital for 170,00\$, upon which it is proposed to erect an immigrants' station for the province.

—The *delegado* of police at S. José dos Campos, São Paulo, has recently denounced the manager of the Monte Claros plantation, João Augusto Gonçalves de Freitas, for a series of *eight assassinations* committed within the last ten years. The crimes were committed most cruelly, often with fiendish tortures, and the victims were both slaves and free persons. Several skeletons have been found.

—The January receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 20,847\$929, against 26,204\$502 in the same month of last year.

—The province of São Paulo has entered into a contract with one José Antonio dos Santos for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants.

—The village of Mogy guassú, São Paulo, has been authorized to borrow 5,000\$ for the purpose of providing the place with water.

—A bill has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly for granting a premium of 30,000\$000 to Joaquim Theodoro Bentes for the discovery of a new process for preparing rubber.

—At Parahyba do Norte on the 8th ult., the president of the municipal chamber knocked the clerk of the *justiça* on the head with a weight, because the latter had called on him to pay some costs.

—There is a town called Cunha, in S. Paulo, where the jury have had nothing to do for four years. This somewhat reduces the average of crimes for the province, which was becoming very excessive.

—According to a column and a half table in the *Diário Oficial* of the 3rd inst., the April receipts of the Penedo custom house, Alagoas, amounted to 8,573\$324, against 8,909\$043 in the same month of last year.

—A schoolmaster at Cabreúva, São Paulo, named Pedro Kiehl, improved his opportunity to steal 3,800\$ from a merchant, in whose house he was lodging, on the 25th ult., and then made his escape from the place.

—The party charged with the exploration of the Rio Parapanema, under the direction of Engineer Theodoro de Saupia, left Itapetininga, São Paulo, on the 25th ult. The river is wholly unknown and passes through an unexplored region.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 633,525\$986, against 727,382\$831 in the same month of last year, 637,505\$179 in 1884, and 981,355\$488 in 1883. April was a bad month in Pará as well as here.

—The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, is informed that 2,000 families, comprising about 9,000 individuals, are coming from Russia to settle in Brazil, and will select the province offering the most advantages. Send them to Paraná, of course!

—In April 328 head of cattle were killed for consumption in Mandos, Amazonas. According to the rough calculation of the country—one animal per day for each thousand of population—this indicates a population for Mandos of nearly 11,000.

—The Ypanema iron works have recently received 50 packages of machinery for their shops, which are said to have been idle two years for want of them. Perhaps the earnings will now increase sufficiently to pay for keeping the machinery clean.

—The April receipts of the Maceió custom house were 51,220\$153, against 65,485\$287 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 11,255\$134. Imports showed an increase of 3,993\$783, while exports showed a decrease of 14,072\$840 in comparison with last year.

—According to the São Paulo *Diário Mercantil* of the 20th ult., the president of that province has entered into a contract with Antonio Antunes dos Santos for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants from the Azores, under a recent provincial law which conceals to each immigrant the price of passage at 19 d, or 85\$330.

—The good people of Rio Claro, São Paulo, are in transports of joy over the prospect of having a tramway, which will run from the railway station through the town and out to the new slaughter house. The latter is to be inaugurated, probably with a blood offering, on the 15th inst. Rio Claro must be very careful, or it will become giddy over the progress it is making.

—During the quarter ending March 31st the exports of rubber from the Amazon amounted to 4,415,700 kilos., valued at 10,414,982\$836, against 4,112,288 kilos., valued at 9,102,976\$346, in the same period of last year. The total official value of exports was 11,048,828\$549 this year, against 9,662,859\$499 in 1885. The March exports amounted to 3,296,163\$351, on which the export duties amounted to 385,286\$173.

—The new domestic service law of São Paulo is an interesting illustration of the legislative tendencies of the day. Every servant must be registered at the police office, and is then made subject to regulations, restrictions and penalties which reduce them to a condition little better than slaves. While they are to be rigidly bound by their contracts, the employer can really discharge them at pleasure, for the list of causes for dismissal practically leaves them without any guarantee whatever against unjust treatment. Unquestionably a great many of the so-called republicans of São Paulo voted for this law, arbitrary as it is. We trust that the immigration society will have it translated for circulation among intending emigrants to Brazil.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

6 9/10	1,000 000	1,000 000	1,018 000	1,030 000
5 9/10	200—800	100 1/2 %		
5 9/10	500—1,000	1,070 000	1,015 000	1,030 000
4 9/10	1,000 000	98 1/2 %		
4 9/10	1,000 000	1,230 000	1,030 000	1,235 000
4 1/2 9/10	1,000 000	1,300 000		
6 9/10	700—800	104 %	103 %	105 1/2 %

5 9/10	100 %	98 %	100 %
5 9/10	100 000	75 1/2 %	77 %
5 9/10	6,115 \$	84 000	83,000—85 000
6 9/10	100 000	83 1/2 %	83 %—85 %
6 9/10	100 000	60 1/2 %	69 1/2 %—69 3/4 %

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

PURCHASER FIRM	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
		AM'T	PAID	
6,671,878	1953 900	85 000	Jan. 1886	194 000—200 000
1,018,138 1/8	262 000	8 000	Nov. 1886	— 50 000
1,640,985 316	260 000	9 000	Jan. 1886	255 000—259 000
	47 000			— 55 000
	973 000		Jan. 1886	295 000—
1,018,487	50 000	10 1/2	Nov. 1886	
61,291 397	45 000	3 750	Jan. 1886	65 000—70 000
				— 75 000
LC 190,000	140 000	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	— 40 000
872,000 000	202 000	6 000	Jan. 1886	— 201 000
LC 250,000	100 000	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	— 200 000
	272 000		Jan. 1886	— 775 000

14,615	4 10	130 000	215 100	Dec. 1885	—140 000
			6 100		—180 000
		26 000			25 000—30 000	—
		180 000	0 100	Jan. 1886	173 000—180 000	—
107,847	748	141 010	7 000	Jan. 1886	140 000—142 000	—
		177 000	6 100	April 1886	175 000—178 000	—
		510 000		April 1886	510 000—519 000	—
113,618	670	100 000	2 000	Jan. 1886	100 000—101 000	—
		84 000	0 100	Jan. 1886	82 000 — 82 000	—
107,258	166	283 5 00	14 000	April 1886	—	—
		18 000	2 000	April 1886	18 000—19 000	—
		150 000	8 000	Jan. 1886	—	—
17,817	036	180 000	1 000	July 1883	—120 000
		200 000		—	—
739,030		250 000	11 300	April 1886	215 000—220 000	—
20,050	353	225 000	9 000	Jan. 1886	215 000—224 000	—
		20 000			92 000 — 95 000	—
		204 000	0 100	April 1886	200 000—214 000	—
		100 000	4 000	Jan. 1886	—	—
		185 000	7 000	May 1884	—	—
171 191		180 000	0 100	Jan. 1886	180 000—182 000	—
		470 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	450 000—	—
		240 000	8 100	Jan. 1886	201 000—205 000	—
		100 000	5 000	Jan. 1886	—	—
		151 000		July 1883	—160 000
		20 000		—23 000
		61 000	6 000	April 1886	50 000—62 000	—

	66½ 100	6 ½	Jan. 1886	66½ 76-67 ½
	518 000	8 ½	Jan. 1886	500 000
31,600 000	86 000	6½ 100	Feb. 1884	500 000
69,614 698	268 000	5 000	April 1886	260 000-265 000
	280 000	4 000	Jan. 1886	470 000
	160½ 100	8 ½	Jan. 1886	
	151 500	3 500	Jan. 1886	170 000-153 000
	64 7½	7 000	Jan. 1886	
	200 200	8 ½	Jan. 1886	200 000-205 000
67,011 924	120 200	6 000	July, 1884	130 000
	120 000	7 000	April 1886	
41,000 000	100 000	4 000	Aug. 1885	
177,919 554	229 000	15 000	Jan. 1886	
	195 000	8 000	April 1886	298 000-305 000
189,077 200	256 000	3 500	April 1886	305 000-310 000
6 6-77½	90 000	6 ½	July 1885	108 000
1,500,290 778	314 000	6 000	April 1886	310 000
8,186 489	190 000	8 000	Jan. 1885	165 000
	87 ½	8 ½	May 1886	96 ½
210 510 795	245 8 00	16 000	May 1885	218 000-223 000
	278 000	10 000	April 1886	
49 715 016	110 200	7 500	May 1886	
	215 000	8 ½	Jan. 1886	78 000-80 000
1,450 000	150 000	4 000	Feb. 1885	208 000-215 000
38,165 113	93 200	7½ 100	Jan. 1886	20 000-32 000
545 000	55 000	13 000	Jan. 1886	510 000-575 000
19,000 000	62 000	4 000	Jan. 1886	67 000
5,000 000	218 200	10 000	Jan. 1886	220 000
293 000	150 000	16 000	Jan. 1886	210 000-220 000
3,000,000 000	185 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	185 000-200 000
17,675 000	246 000	9 ½	Jan. 1884	25 000-27 000
29,000 000	53 000	3 500	Jan. 1886	57 000-60 000
4,715 367	90 ½	9 ½	Feb. 1886	
			Jan. 1886	
			April 1886	
		8 7½	Jan. 1886	
	88 100	8½ 100	April 1886	90 ½
21,975 367			Jan. 1886	
		8½ 100	April 1886	

127,870 000	219 000	8 1/2 %	May 1886	204 000	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	55 000	4 1/8	Nov. 1883	---	---
---	300 000	10 1/2 %	Nov. 1883	230 000	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	70 1/2	8 %	May 1886	69 1/2	71 1/2
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	85 0/10	3 %	April 1886	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
1,275 000	205 000	12 000	July 1881	---	200 000
---	216 000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1886	185 000	200 000
---	---	---	---	---	200 000
---	---	7 1/2 %	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	205 000 1	---	April 1886	---	---
---	220 000	---	---	---	---
---	95 1/2	7 %	April 1886	---	---
---	225 000	7 0000	Jan. 1886	---	230 000
---	pur	7 %	April 1886	---	102 000
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	196 000	8 %	Nov. 1883	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1884	---	---
---	196 000	8 %	Jan. 1886	200 000	219 000
---	---	7 1/2 %	April 1886	---	480 000
47,379 071	168 000	11 000	Jan. 1886	185 000	150 000
12,000 000	300 000	10 000	Jan. 1886	100 000	115 000
9,954 130	---	---	---	---	180 000
---	128 000	3 0000	April 1886	126 500	130 000
---	192 000	5 1/2 %	Jan. 1886	---	---
---	---	9 0000	Jan. 1886	---	---
---	---	9 0000	Jan. 1886	---	115 000
17,748 830	---	---	Jan. 1886	50 000	54 000
171,543 771	50 000	2 0000	Jan. 1886	---	185 000
180,040 000	---	---	---	---	---
8,842 741	197 000	5 000	May 1886	40 000	---
3,876 003	115 000	8 1/2 %	May 1886	---	---

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17	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
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